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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

PMRL2019-05

Cyazofamid

(publié aussi en français)

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Under the authority of the Pest Control Products Act, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of the new use on greenhouse tomatoes to the product label of CYAZOFAMID 400SC FUNGICIDE, containing technical grade cyazofamid, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of CYAZOFAMID 400SC FUNGICIDE, Pest Control Products Act Registration Number 27984.

The evaluation of this cyazofamid application indicated that the end-use product has value and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRL for cyazofamid is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps). A summary of the greenhouse trial data used to support the proposed MRL can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRL is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRL, to replace or be added to the MRLs already established for cyazofamid, is as follows:

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limit for Cyazofamid

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm) ¹	Food Commodity
Cyazofamid	4-chloro-2-cyano-N,N-dimethyl-5-(4-methylphenyl)-1H-imidazole-1-sulfonamide, including the metabolite 4-chloro-5-(4-methylphenyl)-1H-imidazole-2-carbonitrile (expressed as parent equivalent)	0.9	Tomatoes subgroup (crop subgroup 8-09A) ²

¹ ppm = parts per million

² The currently established MRL of 0.2 ppm for tomatoes is proposed to be revised to 0.9 ppm.

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides section of Canada.ca.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the Pest Control Products Act, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons, including differences in pesticide use patterns and the locations of the crop field trials used to generate residue chemistry data.

Table 2 compares the MRL proposed for cyazofamid in Canada with the corresponding American tolerance and Codex MRL.¹ American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. A listing of established Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Index webpage, by pesticide or commodity.

Table 2 Comparison of the Canadian MRL, American Tolerance and Codex MRL (where different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Tomatoes subgroup (crop subgroup 8-09A)	0.9	0.9 (Vegetable, fruiting, group 8–10)	0.2 (Tomato)

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRL for cyazofamid up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRL. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRL will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

¹ The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Summary of Greenhouse Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

Residue data for cyazofamid in greenhouse tomatoes were submitted to support the domestic use of CYAZOFAMID 400SC FUNGICIDE on greenhouse tomatoes. In addition, a processing study in treated tomatoes was reassessed to determine the potential for concentration of residues of cyazofamid into processed commodities.

Maximum Residue Limit

The recommendation for an MRL for cyazofamid was based upon the submitted greenhouse trial data, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRL for greenhouse tomatoes.

Table A1 Summary of Greenhouse Trial and Processing Data Used to Support MRL

Commodity	Application Method/Total Application Rate	Preharvest Interval (days)	Lowest Average Field Trial Residues (ppm)	Highest Average Field Trial Residues (ppm)	Experimental Processing Factors
Greenhouse tomatoes	Foliar/ 476–485 g a.i./ha ¹	0–1	< 0.045	0.328	Cyazofamid: No concentration in processed fractions
Greenhouse tomatoes	Drench to the base of the plant/ 0.030 g a.i./plant ²	0	< 0.02	< 0.02	Metabolite CCIM: Tomato paste: 4.0x Tomato puree: 1.0x

¹ g a.i./ha = grams of active ingredient per hectare

² g a.i./plant = grams of active ingredient per plant

Following the review of all available data, MRLs as proposed in Table 1 are recommended to cover residues of cyazofamid and CCIM. Residues of cyazofamid and CCIM in these commodities at the proposed MRL will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.